July 25, 1751. THE Numb. 30.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

As the *Spaniards* have taken many of our Merchantmen ſince the Concluſion of the Peace, it is apprehended the Public would be glad to be informed upon what Pretences ſuch Captures are commonly made; wherefore we lay before our Readers the following Affidavit, as we find it in the *Jamaica Courant* of the 26th of *January* laſt, which will give them right Notions of *Spaniſh Equity* and *Humanity*, and ſhew what is to be expected from that Nation after all the Pains taken to make them our Friends.

Jamaica, ſſ.

PERSONALLY appeared William Finks, Maſter of the Sloop Experiment, built in the Iſland of Jamaica, the Property of William Dorrell, Eſq; and made Oath on the Holy Evangeliſts, that he ſailed from Jamaica in the Month of January, 1749-50, to the Iſland of Grand Caimanos, and there loaded a Parcel of Mahogany Plank, the Property of the ſaid William Dorrell and this Deponent, and ſailed from the ſaid Iſland of Caimanos the 24th of February following, bound for the Iſland of Jamaica, without any other Cargo on Board except Mahogany; that he did not touch, neither had he any Intention of touching at any Place until he arrived at Jamaica, but by Eaſterly Winds, and a ſtrong Current, ſetting to the N. W. he was forced over towards the Shore of the Iſland of Cuba, within Sight of Cape Cruiz, but not nearer than ſeven or eight Leagues to the ſaid Land; that then he ſaw a Quarter Galley and two large Canoes giving Chace to a ſmall Schooner, which this Deponent afterwards found to be the Schooner Muſquita, Andrew Connell, Maſter, and the Property of William Pitt, Eſq; on the Muſquita Shore, bound from the ſaid Place to the Iſland of Jamaica; that they fired ſeveral Shot at the ſaid Schooner, and afterwards forcibly took Poſſeſſion of her, and then immediately after gave Chace to this Deponent, and came up with him, and fired a great many Shot at him; and notwithſtanding he brought his Veſſel too, they did not ceaſe firing until he haul'd down his Colours: He was then forcibly taken Poſſeſſion of by one of the large Canoes, which he then found to be a Spaniſh Guarda Coſta, or rather a Pirate; that they immediately began to plunder his Veſſel, and ſtrip his People, and afterwards proceeded to make a very ſtrict Search, as this Deponent imagined, for what the Spaniards call Contraband Goods. This Deponent then informed them that he belonged to Jamaica, and was bound there from the Iſland of Grand Caimanos, with his ſaid Cargo of Mahogany. They then told him they had Orders from their Commodore to carry all Veſſels they took to him, and then forcibly obliged this Deponent to go with them in Search of their ſaid Commodore, whom, in about ſix or ſeven Days, they found lying at an Anchor among the Iſlands called South Keys. The ſaid Commodore, whom this Deponent heard [illegible] the Name of Don Franciſco, and was Commander of a Spaniſh [illegible] Galley, and Commodore of ſeveral other armed Veſſels, then [illegible] Board this Deponent's Sloop, and made another very ſtrict Search, but found nothing on Board except the ſaid Cargo of Mahogany. And this Deponent then demanded that he might have Liberty to proceed on his Voyage to Jamaica, which was refuſed him by the ſaid Commodore, telling him, he (the Commodore) had Orders from the Governor of Trinidada to carry all Veſſels he took into that Place; and then immediately he (the ſaid Commodore) proceeded, in Company with this Deponent in his Sloop, to Trinidada; where, upon his Arrival, the Governor and Royal Officers of the ſaid Port came on Board his Sloop, and immediately gave Orders that this Deponent and his People ſhould be ſent aſhore and put in Cuſtody, where this Deponent was ſtripped and robbed of his Cloaths and Apparel, and that his Cargo ſhould be landed next Day, both which were accordingly executed, and the Veſſel haul'd up into the River. This Deponent's People were then obliged to work in carrying Stones and Mortar for ſome public Buildings, and oftentimes ſeverely beat and ill treated for not being able to undergo the unreaſonable Labour impoſed on them by their then Maſters the Spaniards. Their Allowance was only one Ryal per Day, and this Deponent's two.

This Deponent was forcibly detained there ten Weeks, in which Time his Sloop was condemned in the Havanna, without this Deponent's having any Opportunity of making the leaſt Defence; to which laſt Place he this Deponent was afterwards ſent and put in Gaol in the Caſtle, and there detained near three Weeks, without Allowance of any Kind for his Maintenance, and muſt there have periſhed, if it had not been for ſome Subſiſtence this Deponent found Means by his own Induſtry to ſupply himſelf with; until, after various Complaints and Petitions, he was allowed three Ryals per Day.

This Deponent further ſaith, that during the Time of his Confinement at Trinidada, his People were forcibly ſent to the Havanna, and there obliged to enter into the King's Service, or be ſent Home to Spain as Priſoners, which laſt was executed upon his People: by which Means this Deponent was robbed of all Proof of the Property of his Veſſel and Cargo, and the Intention of his Voyage, if it had been allowed him to aſſert his Right thereto: But this Deponent, after demanding the Cauſe of his Sloop's being taken from him, and a Copy of his Condemnation, if any ſuch there was, was told by Mr. Britt, the Governor of the Havanna's Interpreter, that the Veſſel was condemned, but he could not have a Copy of her Condemnation; that he ſhould have the Condemnation read and interpreted to him, which was all he could be allowed, which was accordingly read and interpreted to him about four Hours before he ſailed from the Havanna, and was to the following Purport; 'That the Royal 'Company of the Havanna, as well as their Commodore afore-mentioned 'Don Franciſco, and the Governor of Trinidada, complained that their 'Coaſts were infeſted by Engliſh Veſſels, and that it was ſufficient to condemn this Veſſel on Suſpicion of her being a Contraband Dealer, without any other Reaſon whatſoever mentioned therein.' This Deponent further ſaith, that there were on Board his Veſſel three Negroe Freemen, named Benjamin Brooks, Robin, and Joſeph, as alſo an Indian Boy, named Pompey, all Subjects of his Britannick Majeſty, and a Negroe Man Slave, named Iſaac, the Property of William Dorrell, Eſq; of the Iſland of Jamaica; that the ſaid five People were detained in Trinidada, and this Deponent gave an Account thereof to Don Martin de Ariſtique, Governor of the Royal Havanna Company, who promiſed theſe People ſhould be forth-coming, if in his Power, when demanded from the Iſland of Jamaica, with a Proof of their Freedom, or on Reſtitution of the Veſſel and Cargo, which ſaid General Don Martin de Ariſtique then gave this Deponent ſix Dollars for his Subſiſtence, and further this Deponent ſaith not.

Kingſton, Jamaica, ſſ. WILLIAM FINKS.

Sworn before me the 11th Day of December, 1750.

JOHN BARJEAU.

The FOOL. No. 728.

To the FOOL.

AS every prudent Method propoſed towards ſaving a ſinking State will, I am perſuaded, be very agreeable to the preſent Adminiſtration, I beg Leave, thro' your Means, to point out one, that, if put in Execution, muſt be of great Service towards accompliſhing ſo deſirable an End.

Laſt Winter, when the Scheme was on Foot for reducing the Intereſt, an Argument was made uſe of by the Friends of the Miniſtry, that ſuch Reduction was the beſt Method of ſecuring the Principal, and ſaving the Nation from Ruin; but with how much more Propriety may this Argument be made Uſe of for reducing the Number of Placemen? which are of ſuch extenſive Value, that ſome enjoy Places to the Amount of Five, Eight, or Ten Thouſand Pounds per Ann. [illegible] many from One to Five Thouſand Pounds per Ann. What Grie[illegible] theſe! Have not the People an undoubted Right (after volun[illegible]ng up a fourth Part of their Intereſt to demand Redreſs of theſe Grievances? Can any Man deſerve Five, Eight, or Ten Thouſand Pounds per Ann. from an impoveriſhed Country, for doing little more than ſigning his Name, or attending a few Times in the Year to ſettle ſome Matters reſpecting his Employments? Surely any Man of common Underſtanding would anſwer in the Negative. Would it not redound greatly to the Honour of ſuch who have affluent Fortunes of their own, were they to do this little Buſineſs as an Amuſement, for the Recovery of what is now become almoſt a Bankrupt Nation, upon their being paid their extraordinary Expences of attending in Town a little longer than their own Pleaſures might engage them? If a fixed Method was to be obſerved for the paying theſe Servants of the Public, it would be the Means of having the public Affairs carried on with much greater Satisfaction to the Paymaſters; but one Place and one Salary is ſeldom thought ſufficient for one of theſe upper Servants, he muſt have two, three, or four, to the Amount of Five, Eight, or Ten Thouſand Pounds per Ann. or to Three, Four, or Five Thouſand Pounds per Ann. many Inſtances of which may be pointed out. Theſe large Salaries are to be paid (in Part) by Perſons who work for a Shilling a Day, or leſs, and may have large Families to maintain. Theſe poor Creatures are to pay it out of the Beer they drink, the Candles they work by, the Soap that waſhes them, and almoſt every Article they make Uſe of. What a Scandal and Diſgrace is this to the great Perſonages of this Kingdom? Who certainly, if they were to view their Salaries as coming from ſuch poor Creatures, would be content with the Enjoyment of their own extenſive Fortunes, rather than ſtrip them in this abominable Manner.

How would it look to ſee a Gentleman, with all his ſplendid Equipage, ſtopping at a Cottage Door *aſking* an Alms? 'Tis true theſe do not collect their Salaries in that pitiful Manner, but inſtead of *aſking* the Alms, they *compel* them by Force to pay it. I do not mean by introducing this Argument to deſire theſe great Men to labour for the Public without Pay. No; I would propoſe that every ——— that is willing thus to employ his Time be allowed One Thouſand Pounds per Ann. and every ——— Five Hundred Pounds per Ann. and proportionable to ſuch as act in public Characters, and are obliged to live at a large Expence; and if any ——— or ——— is capable of performing the Duty of more Places than one, the ſame ſhould be united, and he obliged, for the Public Good, to perform it without any additional Salary. It may be ſaid that it is impoſſible to carry this Scheme into Execution, but I think nothing can be eaſier. Take the Employments as they are filled at preſent, and inſtead of

of giving a ——— Ten Thousand Pounds per Ann. and a ——— Five Thousand Pounds per Ann. for officiating in three or four Places, give the ——— One Thousand Pounds, and the ——— Five Hundred Pounds per Ann. for performing the same Duty; and if this was to become a general Rule, I make no doubt but the same Persons who now enjoy such large Salaries would be glad to keep their Places, and that the public Service would be equally well performed; and if there should be found a few Persons who would be such Enemies to their Country as to quit their Employments, rather than serve on such *honourable* Terms, I will venture to affirm, that better Servants and h-n-st-r Men may be found to supply their Places. But to carry this Scheme still farther, if Employments as they become vacant by Death or Misbehaviour, were to be united to others that rendered very little Service to the Public without the Salary, it would, with other reasonable Savings, so reduce the public Expences, that in a few Years, with a Continuation of the present Taxes, we might be enabled to pay off the National Debt; it would save us from Ruin, or being obliged to put up with any Insult that may be offered us by other Nations. These very desirable Ends can never be accomplished by the trifling Saving of a few Thirtys, Fortys, or Fiftys, from Persons, who (if the Load of these great Salaries did not render it impossible) might be usefully continued in the Service of their Country, instead of being dismissed and drove abroad for want of Bread, to add Strength to a neighbouring Nation, which may, and undoubtedly will, at a proper Time, employ the Labour of these very Persons towards reducing this Nation to their Subjection, or (which is much the same) in placing a Tool of theirs to reign over us. An Objection may be made, that the acting in this Manner would be the Means of the present Government and Administration losing many of their Friends; but if they were to carry into Execution a Scheme so reasonable, and which is evidently for the public Good, where they lost the Interest of one Man, they would gain that of a Thousand; and where they have the Hearts of the People in general, what have they to fear or to deter them from acting in this impartial Manner? Such a Conduct and Reformation as this (which is now become absolutely necessary) would redound so much to the Honour of the present Administration, that Time could never erase such a glorious Event. I am,

SIR,

Your very humble Servant,

An OLD BRITON.

PETERSBURG, March 4.

AS it is the System of this Court, with Respect to Church Affairs, not to suffer in the Empire any Sect whose Opinions may affect the Doctrines of the Greek Church, or create Theological Disputes, Notice has been given to certain Foreigners, who were endeavouring to introduce the Principles of the Herenhutters (commonly called Moravians in England) to depart the Country immediately, because if they loitered here, it would be wilfully exposing themselves to the Penalties enacted against Sectaries and those who strive to introduce new Opinions.

An Edict has just been published, forbidding all Persons in private Stations to import Books printed Abroad, the Imperial Academy of Sciences being authorized to send for such Books, and distribute them to such as may want them. It is said that the Drift of this Precaution is to prevent Smuggling, as the Government has been informed that divers Sorts of Goods were frequently concealed in Bales of Books; but the Publick apprehend there is something else at the Bottom, i. e. that Foreign Books may make dangerous Impressions on People that live under arbitrary Governments.

Stockholm, March 9. On Thursday last Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of Great-Britain, was admitted to his Audience of Leave, and delivered his Letters of Revocation. On Friday he took his Leave of the two Queens and the rest of the Royal Family, and Yesterday morning he set out on his Return to Dresden, where he is to reside in the same Quality. The Baron de Koch, who came hence some Time ago to execute a Commission from the Empress Queen of Hungary, [illegible] his Audience of Leave of the King the same Day, and set out Yesterday for *Vienna*.

Paris, March 29. M. Ammon, Chamberlain to the King of Prussia, is still here. It is pretended, that the principal Object of his Mission relates to Trade, and that he is charged, among other Things, to endeavour to conclude a Treaty of Commerce with this Court, on much the same Footing as Denmark and Sweden have done. In the mean while he has frequent Conferences with M. Trudaine, who has the Department of Commerce; and we are assured he has desired to confer likewise with some Commissaries of the East-India Company.

Letter from Rome, March 27.

"We hear from Terracina, that they have secured several Fellows belonging to Mastrigli's Gang of Robbers, and taken all the necessary Measures to apprehend their Captain, in Case he passes through any of the Places where they have posted Soldiers to watch him. This Mastrigli has had the Impudence to send Letters to several Villages, wherein he assumes the Title of Marquis, and threatens the Inhabitants with Fire and Sword, if they don't deposite Money at certain Places mentioned in his Letters.

"For these many Years past no Subject has given Rise to so many Letters and Pamphlets, as that of lessening the Number of Festivals in the Church. The Pope not being willing to give Judgment in this Matter, without previously collecting the Sentiments of the ablest Divines, did permit them to publish their Thoughts freely on either Side of the Question: But as too many of them, instead of clearing up the Point, seemed rather to study to puzzle the Cause, from whence a smart Paper War ensued, his Holiness has since forbid them to write any more upon it. The Number of Pamphlets and Letters had already multiplied so fast, that one might have made several Folio Volumes of the Whole, besides the Writings published by the celebrated Mr. Muratori, of Modena, some Time before his Death: And yet this famous Controversy about nothing might have been determined in less Compass than a single Sheet, were it not for the Pride of some, and the selfish Views of others. A great Number of Holydays in these Countries bring Grist to the Clergy's Mill; Priests, Monks and Friars being so numerous, Work must be found for them, and Festivals are their working Days: Besides which Consideration, every Reformation, however trifling it may seem, does in some Measure impeach the *Infallibility* of the Church.

"An Express lately arrived here from Paris, with ample Dispatches from the Pope's Nuncio at the French Court, who imparts to his Holiness the Difficulties that have occurred in France, in Regard to the Accounts of the Clergy's Revenues demanded by his most Christian Majesty. The Pope has just sent fresh Instructions on this Affair to the said Nuncio, charging him to improve every Opportunity that may offer for reconciling the most Christian King and his Clergy. It is with the deepest Concern that his Holiness and the Sacred College behold the Spirit that is rising in divers Catholick Countries against the Clergy, especially because they apprehend that a new General War may reduce some Princes to the Necessity of making too free with the temporal Possessions of the Church.

"The famous Piece published some Time ago in France, intituled *Letters*, with this Motto, *ne repugnate vestro bono*, &c. has found the Way to this City; but no sooner was the Government informed of its being introduced amongst us, than an Edict came out, forbidding under severe Penalties to read, keep, or communicate *that* or any other Writings of the same Kind. The Publick was at the Eve of being obliged with an Italian Translation of those Letters: Somebody was about it at Venice, while the Difference subsisted in Regard to the Patriarchate of Aquilea; but since the Determination of that Affair we hear nothing further of the Work, and therefore presume the Translator judged it would have no Run at this Juncture. We have received from France all the Mandates published of late by the Bishops of that Kingdom against the Libels that attack the Clergy; and as some of those Mandates are judged here to be very solid, and elegantly wrote, the Government has ordered them to be published in Italian. Within these few Days a Manuscript is handed about this Metropolis, intituled *Asianus reposing, and unexpectedly rouzed*: This Piece is an ingenious Allegory, and much esteemed here, though in some Places beyond the Alps it would be pronounced *Treasonable*."

Extract of a Letter from Ratisbon, March 5, *N. S.*

"Though the Prussian Minister here takes Abundance of Pains to persuade the Ministers of the other Electors and Princes at the Dyet to pass the Guaranty of Silesia before the Easter Vacation, it is questioned whether he will succeed: The College of Princes may be well enough inclined to gratify the House of Brandenburg in this Point, but it is far from being clear that the Electoral College is in the same Humour. Among the several Pieces published here, concerning the Election of a King of the Romans, there is one which occasionally hints, that the Emperor's Commissorial Decree to the States of the Empire for the Guaranty of Silesia, has been delayed so long, only with a View to make the Affair miscarry in the Dyet; for the Court of Berlin call'd upon the Imperial Court for it, from Time to Time these four Years past, but could not obtain it 'till within these few Weeks, when the Majority of the Electoral College was fixed in the Interest of the House of Austria: Upon which it is observed, that if there be Influence enough to make a King of the Romans against the Inclinations of the Prussian Court, the same Influence may likewise defeat the Guaranty of Silesia; for in every Act the three Estates of the Empire must agree, or it cannot be valid, and have the Force of a Law; so that whether it miscarries in the Electoral College, or in that of the Princes, or the Cities, it will answer the End of the Court of Vienna, and the Emperor appear blameless, since he can do no more than recommend the Affair to them, and leave them to decide it as they please."

Letter from Hamburgh, March 13, *N. S.*

"If we may depend on the Berlin Accounts, the Turkish Officer, who arrived there a few Days ago, is come only to sell some fine Horses: It is certain he has brought some of the finest Breed of Arabia and Turky, and we don't suppose he intends only to make a Show of them, and then lead them Home again. We therefore take it for granted that the Horses will be sold, but still we can't allow this to be the sole End or Motive of that Officer's Journey to the Prussian Court. He may be a Captain or a Colonel of Janissaries, for aught we know, though they are pleased to give him out only for an Ensign; however, his Rank in the Army is insignificant, in Case he is charged with any private Commission; his Part is all that need be considered. On this Occasion we call to Mind the Journey of the Secretary of the [illegible] of Tartary to Berlin last Summer, which was thus accounted for: [illegible] two or three Tartars of Distinction had been made Prisoners [illegible] War between Russia and the Ottoman Empire, and therefore the [illegible] had sent to look for them in the Prussian Territories, being informed they had been released by the Russians, or had escaped from them, and were actually in his Prussian Majesty's Dominions. However, as they could not be found there, we are at Liberty to suppose this was only a Pretext to cloak the real Design of sending the said Secretary to Berlin. To presume there is a League or Alliance formed between the House of Brandenburg and the Porte, would perhaps be a little too rash, as there is no positive Proof of it; but when we consider the Motions and Preparations of the Turks in Moldavia and Walachia, we cannot help thinking that the latter intend to take Advantage of any Broils that may arise in Christendom; and in the mean while, the Appearance of a Tartar Envoy and a Turkish Officer at the Court of Berlin serves to excite the Jealousy of the Courts of Vienna and Petersburg, may make them cautious how they provoke his Prussian Majesty, and so leave a Door open for adjusting all Differences, if Matters have not already been carried too far to admit of retreating."

LONDON, March 30.

Last Month was interred the Coffin and Remains of a Farmer at Stevenage in Hertfordshire, who died Feb. 1, 1720, and who by his Will ordered that his Estate, which was upwards of 400*l.* a Year, should be in the Possession and Enjoyment of his Brothers, who are both Clergymen, and if they should die, to come to his Nephew; but on the Expiration of 30 Years, when he supposed he should come to Life again, to be returned to him, a Key being put into the Coffin to let himself out at that Time; and having by his Will ordered his Coffin to be affixed on a Beam in the Barn, that he might with more Conveniency rise from the Dead. His Heirs being willing to give him a few Days more than allowed by Will, and finding there is no Possibility of his coming to Life, ordered him into closer Confinement, there to wait the general Resurrection, they being left in the Enjoyment of the Estate.

The last Advices from Courland say, that they begin to despair of being permitted to proceed to the Election of a new Duke this Spring, or at least, if they must have such an Election, it is likely to be of the Polish Kind, carried by Force of Arms; for since the Death of Marshal Saxe, the Question is, who shall give the Courlanders a Duke, whether Russia or Prussia; which Point they think can scarcely be settled without the *ultima Ratio Regum*.

Message

Meſſage from His MAJESTY *to both Houſes of Parliament, April* 26, 1751.

GEORGE *R.*

HIS Majeſty, having it entirely at Heart to ſecure the future Welfare and Happineſs of his People, has maturely conſidered, that nothing can conduce ſo much (under the Protection of the divine Providence) to the Preſervation of the Proteſtant Succeſſion in his Royal Family, and the Support of the Religion, Laws, and Liberties of theſe Kingdoms (which have been always moſt dear to him) as the making proper Proviſions for the Care and Tuition of the Perſon of his Succeſſor, and for the regular Adminiſtration of the Government, in Caſe ſuch Succeſſor ſhould be of tender Years; by Means whereof their Safety and princely Education may be ſecured, the publick Peace, and good Order maintained, and the Strength and Glory of the Crown of Great-Britain ſuffer no Diminution: For theſe Reaſons, his Majeſty, out of his paternal Affection and Tenderneſs for his Royal Family, and for all his faithful Subjects, earneſtly recommends it to both Houſes of Parliament, to take this weighty Affair into their moſt ſerious Deliberation; and propoſes to their Conſideration, that, when the Imperial Crown of theſe Realms ſhall deſcend to any of the Iſſue of his Son, the late Prince of Wales, being under the Age of eighteen Years, the Princeſs Dowager of Wales, their Mother, ſhould be Guardian of the Perſon of ſuch Succeſſor, and Regent of theſe Kingdoms, until they ſhall attain ſuch Age; with ſuch Powers, and Limitations, as ſhall appear neceſſary and expedient for theſe important Purpoſes.

The humble ADDRESS *of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament aſſembled, April* 26, 1751.

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament aſſembled, approach your Royal Throne, with Hearts filled, at the ſame Time, with the deepeſt Senſe of Gratitude to your Majeſty, and with the moſt ſerious and anxious Concern for the future Welfare of our Country.

To return your Majeſty our Thanks for your moſt gracious Meſſage, falls infinitely ſhort of thoſe Sentiments, with which the Subject of it inſpires us. It excites in us the moſt ſenſible Feeling of all thoſe Bleſſings, which we have enjoyed, during your auſpicious and glorious Reign; of the Mildneſs and Benignity of your Government; and of that conſtant Protection, which your Majeſty has always extended to our Religion, Laws, and Liberties; which you have demonſtrated by your Conduct, as well as declared by your Royal Words, to be moſt dear to you. Happy would it be for all your faithful Subjects, if Heaven, in Mercy to theſe Kingdoms, would graciouſly permit a Reign, ſo diſtinguiſhed with every Mark of Goodneſs, that can endear a Britiſh Monarch to his People, to be prolonged beyond the ordinary Date. To look forward to its Period, anticipates a Grief, which no Words can expreſs. Your Majeſty's Greatneſs of Mind, ſhewn in your Meſſage, has called upon us, and ſet us the Example, to enter into ſuch Conſiderations, as the high Importance of the Occaſion requires.

Not content with being the great Inſtrument of our Happineſs, during your own Time, your Majeſty has pointed out to us a generous Concern to provide for the Continuance of that Happineſs (as far as human Foreſight can do) after God ſhall have deprived us of the ineſtimable Bleſſing of your immediate Care. In Return for this paternal Goodneſs, permit us to aſſure your Majeſty that we will looſe no Time in taking into our Conſideration the weighty Affair laid before us in your Meſſage.

We are truly ſenſible of the high and eminent Qualities of her Royal Highneſs, the Princeſs Dowager of Wales; and we look upon what your Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to propoſe to our Conſideration, as the Reſult of your Wiſdom and tender Concern for your Royal Family, and the Intereſts of theſe Kingdoms; and we ſhall have the moſt dutiful Regard of what your Majeſty has been pleaſed ſo wiſely to recommend.

In our Deliberations on this important Subject, we ſhall think it our Duty, as well as our eſſential Intereſt, to have the ſtricteſt and moſt zealous Attention to the Preſervation of the Proteſtant Succeſſion, as ſettled by Law, in your Royal Family; and to your hopeful Branches whereof, formed by your Inſtruction, and [illegible] your Example, we look upon as ſo many Pledges of the Security of our Religions and civil Rights to future Generations.

May it pleaſe the divine Providence to grant your Majeſty ſuch confirmed Health, and Length of Days, as may render thoſe Proviſions, which your Wiſdom has ſuggeſted to us on this Occaſion, unneceſſary in the Event; that we may very long enjoy the Benefits of your gracious Government, and your Majeſty the dutiful and affectionate Returns of a moſt obliged, loyal, and grateful People.

His MAJESY's moſt gracious ANSWER.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I RETURN *you my hearty Thanks for this very dutiful and affectionate Addreſs. The Zeal you expreſs for me, and my Family, and the Senſe you ſhew of my Care and Concern for the Intereſt of my People, is very agreeable to me.*

WILLIAMSBURG, July 25.

A Scheme being ſet on Foot for erecting a Charity-working School in *Talbot* County, in the Province of *Maryland*, wherein a Number of poor Children of both Sexes are to be fed, cloathed, lodged and taught, upon ſuch Fund as ſhall ariſe from the charitable Contributions of pious well-diſpoſed Perſons, and after being brought up in the Knowledge and Fear of GOD, and inured to uſeful Labour, as well as fitted for Buſineſs by their School-learning, are to be put out to Apprenticeſhips or Service, as may beſt tend to the Good of the Public and Benefit of the Children: This Deſign is now in great Forwardneſs, the Benefactions in *Maryland* and *England* being already conſiderable, and ſeveral Gentlemen and Ladies of Note here having liberally contributed towards bringing the ſame to Perfection. The Schools of this Sort which have been erected in *Ireland* are found by Experience to be of ſuch excellent Uſe as to merit the Royal Protection and Bounty, as well as the Notice of their Parliament, who have eſtabliſhed certain Duties for their better Support. Ignorance and Indolence among the lower Claſs of People in theſe Colonies are no leſs prejudicial to the common Intereſt, or dangerous to the Conſtitution, than Popery and Idleneſs were in *Ireland* before the abovementioned worthy and laudable Attempt to check their farther Progreſs. Schools of this Kind ought therefore to be encouraged by all Well-wiſhers to their Country, and no Means neglected for making them as general as the Circumſtances of a Colony will permit. The School now ſetting up may prove a happy Model for others in different Parts of the Continent, and, as ſuch, may deſerve the Countenance and Aſſiſtance of worthy well-diſpoſed Perſons however remote from it. The general Plan and State of the Benefactions to the 30th of *October* laſt are annexed to a Charity-Sermon, preached on the Occaſion by the Reverend *Thomas Bacon*, Rector of *St. Peter's* in *Talbot* County, *Maryland*, which is to be ſold, for the Benefit of the ſaid School, by the Printer hereof, at One Shilling *Sterling* each.

The Fund is, by the Bleſſing of Almighty GOD, conſiderably increaſed ſince the Printing the above-mentioned Sermon, ſo that the Truſtees are now upon the Point of purchaſing Land, and building a School for the Reception of ſuch poor Children as the kind Contributions of benevolent Chriſtians ſhall enable them to ſupport, and an Account will be publiſhed every Year of the State of the School, in which each pious Benefactor will ſee the Application of his Charity, and the Progreſs of this good and uſeful Undertaking under the Protection and Guidance of divine Providence, which alone can give Succeſs to the beſt calculated human Schemes.

Such Perſons in this Colony as may be inclined to encourage this Deſign, are requeſted to pay or ſend their charitable Contributions to the Honourable and Reverend *William Dawſon*, D. D. Preſident of *William* and *Mary* College, or to the Reverend Mr. *Thomas Dawſon*, Rector of *Williamſburg*; and, may the Bleſſing of GOD attend the worthy Benefactors.

Entries, in *York* River, from *June* 10 to *July* 20, 1751.

June 12. *Ship Virginia Packet, Jacob Cooper, from Hull.*
22. *Sloop Judith, Jeffery Power, from Barbados.*
26. *Snow Deniſtoun, Patrick Carnegy, from Glaſgow.*
29. *Sloop Merry Fellows, Thomas Perrin, from St. Kitts.*
July 6. *Snow Neptune, George Johnſon, from Liverpool.*
11. *Ship Elizabeth, Edward Purden, from London.*
13. *Sloop Johnny, James Matthew Delony, from Barbados.*

Cleared Outwards.

June 12. *Ship Brotherhood, John Thompſon, for London.*
18. *Ship Lilly, David Meriwether, for Briſtol.*
July 1. *Ship Johanna, Cornelius Calvert, for Briſtol.*
1. *Brigt. Kingſton, Robert Necks, for Barbados.*
2. *Brigt. Abington, James Mudie, for Barbados.*
10. *Ship Everton, Thomas Kelly, for Liverpool.*
18. *Ship Alderney, Pendock Neale, for London.*
19. *Ship Tryall, Abraham Saunders, for Briſtol.*
19. *Ship Plymouth, George Lang, for Briſtol.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To be SOLD, *by Way of* AUCTION, *to the higheſt Bidder,*

FIVE Lots and a Half, lying in *Richmond* Town, in *Henrico* County, near *Sheene's* Warehouſes; the ſaid Lots are well built upon and improved with good Dwelling-Houſes, Kitchen, Garden, Store-Houſe, &c. The Purchaſer will be allowed until the 10th Day of *April* next to pay the Puchaſe Money, giving Bond and Security. And the Sale to be upon the Premiſſes, the laſt *Friday* in *Auguſt*, 1751.

Joſeph Hopkins.

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King William County, *July* 29, 1751.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, a ſhort Negroe Fellow, named *Stephen*; belongs a Sailor's and Negroe's Dreſs, a large Scar on his Temple occaſion'd by a Boil, ſpeaks thick and ſtutters. Whoever brings him to me, ſhall have Half a Piſtole Reward, beſides what the Law allows.

Thomas Doyle.

N. B. All Maſters of Veſſels are ſtrictly forbid carrying him out of the Country.

STRAY'D from the Subſcriber, living in *York* County, about the Middle of *July*, Inſt. a Sorrel Colt, 15 Hands high, branded on the near Buttock I W; has a bald Face, a Wall-Eye, and 4 white Feet. He is ſuppoſed to be gone towards the Mountains. Whoever brings him to me, ſhall have Half a Piſtole Reward.

John Wormley.

SOME Time in *April* laſt came to the Plantation of Col. *Scarburgh*, on *Queen's* Creek, *York* County, a ſmall Bay Horſe, with a long Tail, and no Brand. The Owner proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have him again of

Edmund Scarburgh.

THESE are to certify the Public, That the Subſcriber keeps a Tavern on the *Ridge* Road, in *Caroline* County, that leads from *Fredrickſburg* to *Williamſburg*, which is accounted ſome Miles the neareſt Way from ſeveral of the Northern Counties to *Williamſburg*. All Gentlemen that will be pleas'd to favour me with their Company, may depend on good Accommodations, and kind and civil Treatment, for themſelves, Servants, and Horſes, from

4 d t

Their humble Servant,

George Keeling.

Juſt IMPORTED *from* BRITAIN,

A CHOICE Aſſortment of the beſt Hairs, and all other Materials proper for Wig-making, prepared by the beſt Hands, likewiſe ſeveral good Workmen. All Gentlemen that are pleaſed to favour me with their Orders, may depend on being faithfully and expeditiouſly ſerved after the neweſt and neateſt Faſhions, at my Shop, in *York*-Town; where likewiſe all Peruke-makers may be compleatly ſerved with every Article now made Uſe of in Wig-making, ſuch as all Sorts of Live human Hair, ready curled by the beſt approved Hands in *London*, for Tye-wigs, Bobs, or Naturals, and warranted to be the firſt Rate in Quality, all Sorts of fine Horſe Hair, Goat, and Mohair ſtain'd, to a Variety of Colours, with bleached Hairs, for Tyes or Crowns, Horſe Hair, Cropp'd or Round-abouts, great Choice of Ribands, Cauls, ſewing and weaving Silk, mounting Thread, Frame Sticks and Screws, fine poliſhed Steel and Iron Cards, and Bruſhes, and drawing Cards, pinching Tongs, and Topee Irons, Wig Springs, hollow Blocks, made by the beſt Hands in *London*, Block-pins, Curling-pipes, Vices, Sciſſars, Razors, Hones, and Straps, Powder Machines, Combs, Peruke Bags and Roſes, &c. as cheap as from *London*, by

William Peake.

ANY Perſon that is well ſkill'd in baking Ship Biſcuit may hear of a good Employment upon applying to the Printer.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living in *Prince William* County, on the 7th Day of *June* laſt, a likely looking *Iriſh* Servant Man, named *Michael Grumley*, about 25 Years of Age, of a middle Size, and dark Complection; had on when he went away, a Fuſtian Coat, a Purple coloured Jacket, and a Cotton Jacket ſtrip'd with yellow Silk, a browniſh coloured Breeches, a very remarkable ſtrip'd Shirt, with large flat Buttons ſet on the contrary Side of the Sleeves; and his Head is ſhaved.

Whoever ſecures and conveys him to me, ſhall have Seven Piſtoles Reward, paid by

Thomas Williams.

To be SOLD, *at Auction, on the 29th of this Inſtant* July, *at the late Dwelling-Houſe of* William Maſſie, *deceas'd, by the Executors of the ſaid* Maſſie,

ABOUT 350 Pounds *Sterling*'s Worth of *European* Goods, ſorted: Credit will be allowed until *June* 1752, the Buyer giving Security as uſual: Alſo a very good two Wheel Chaiſe, and Harneſs for two Horſes, and a Chair for one Horſe, with Harneſs; alſo ſome Horſes, and good Houſhold Furniture. 2

York, July 18, 1751.

THE Subſcribers having lately brought in a good Aſſortment of Hairs, give Notice, that they are ſettled at *York* Town, where they will ſerve any Gentleman that ſhall pleaſe to employ them, with good Wigs, after the neweſt Faſhion.

t. f. *Robert Will,*
Robert Brown.

Juſt IMPORTED *in the* Dutcheſs of Queenſbury, *Capt.* Dick, *from* LONDON,

A CHOICE Aſſortment of Drugs and Medicines, &c. conſiſting of beſt Jeſuits Bark, Ipecacuanna, Rhubarb, *Spaniſh* Flies, choice Manna, *Epſom* Salt, Oil of Turpentine, Balſam Capivi, China and Sarſaparilla, Cream of Tartar, prepar'd Crabs Eyes and Claws, Anthmony, Arſenick, Quickſilver, *Ruſſia* Caſtor, *Engliſh* Saffron, Iſinglaſs, Lenitive Electuary, Venice Treacle, Oils of Aniſe Sweet Almonds and Juniper, Jalap, *Burgundy* Pitch, *Glauber*'s Salt, Spermaceti, Juice of Kermes and Buckthorn, *Eaton*'s Stypticks, White and Brown Sugar Candy, *Bateman*'s Drops, *Squire*'s, *Daffey*'s, and *Stoughton*'s Elixirs, *Anderſon*'s and *Lockyer*'s Pills, Pepper, Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Phials, Gallipots, Smelling-Bottles in Caſes, Allum, Copperas, Crucibles, Syringes, Carraway Comfits, Univerſal Balſam, Salt of Amber, Sago, Pearl and Pearl Barleys, *Scotch* and Rappee Snuffs, Currans, Raiſins, Sweet Almonds, dried Sweatmeats, *Caſtile* Soap, Hungary Water, *Godfrey*'s Cordial, Orrice, Candied ditto, Beſt Oil in Quart Bottles, ditto in Flaſks; all to be Sold by the Subſcriber, at his Shop, in *Williamſburg*.

Peter Hay.

Juſt IMPORTED *in the* Dutcheſs of Queenſbury, *Capt.* Dick, *from* London, *and to be Sold, at the loweſt Rates, by the Subſcriber in* Williamſburg,

A VERY large Aſſortment of Drugs and Medicines, conſiſting of choice Bark, Ipecacuanna, Rhubarb, Oil of Turpentine, Tartar Emetick, Sarſaparilla and China Roots, &c. Likewiſe *Bateman*'s and *Stoughton*'s Drops, *Daffey*'s and *Squirr*'s Elixirs, *Britiſh* Rock Oil, *Freeman*'s Cordial, *Turlington*'s Drops, Univerſal Balſam, *Anderſon*'s and *Lockyer*'s Pills, *Helvetius*'s and *Eaton*'s Stypticks, Borax, Coperas, *Pruſſian* Blue, Red and White Lead, fine Cutting Oil, *Florence* ditto, Linſeed Oil, Sago, *French* and Pearl Barleys, fine *French* Lavendar and Hungary Water, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace and Nutmegs, Black Pepper, and Allſpice, Single and Double-refin'd Sugar, Lump ditto, Annodyne Necklaces, Anchovies, Capers, and Olives, Raiſins and Currans, fine Green and Bohea Tea, *Scotch* Snuff, White and Brown Sugar Candy, Barley Sugars, Sugar Plumbs, Carraway Comfits, *Spaniſh* Liquorice, Candied Eringo, Angelica, and Citron, Salt-peter, *Epſom* and *Glauber*'s Salt, Gold Leaf, and *Dutch* Metal, Smelling-Bottles with and without Caſes, Alchoudi in Shells, Pumice-Stone, large Jugg Corks, Ratſbane, &c. &c. &c.

James Carter.

RUN away the 8th of *July* 1751, from the Subſcriber, living at *Augiſta* Court-Houſe, a *Scotch* Servant Lad, named *Alexander Fullerton*, about 20 Years of Age, 5 Feet 3 or 4 Inches high, had with him ſeveral Sorts of Books, and was employ'd ſome Time in keeping School, ſpeaks very broad, and is remarkable by a Side Look or ſhort Sight, and has a Spot or Mole on one of his Cheeks.

Likewiſe a Negro Fellow, tall and ſtreight limm'd, ſmart and acute, and ſpeaks good *Engliſh*, near 6 Feet high; had on when he went away, a blue Broad-Cloth Jacket without Sleeves, with Metal Buttons, and ſeveral other Cloaths.

They took with them a Bay Horſe, with a ſhort cut Tail, a large Star in his Forehead, and three white Feet, mark'd with a Blotch Brand on the off Buttock, a Saddle with a blue Plush Seat, blue Houſing, and Buckles before, for a Breaſt Plate; as alſo a Pair of Piſtols with Braſs Barrels, and the Plates of the Locks Braſs; likewiſe they took with them an old Gun; and it's ſuppos'd they had in Company with them an *Engliſh* Servant Man, named *John Purt*, who will be taken for a Mulatto. 'Tis ſuppos'd the ſaid *Fullerton* has [illegible] Paſſes for them all.

Whoever ſecures the ſaid Negroe, ſo that I may have them again, ſhall have Five Piſtoles Reward, and [illegible] Charges, paid by

Robert M'Clenachan.

N. B. I will give Three Piſtoles Reward to any Man who will apprehend and convey to me my Servant Man, named *John Purt*, who looks like a Mulatto, and talks ruſty in his Speech.

Ambrose Tobiſon.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, in *York*, the 8th Inſtant, an Apprentice, named *Charles Hayes*, a Barber by Trade, about 18 Years old, 5 Feet 6 Inches high, had on a yellowiſh colour'd Grandarel Coat, a green Cloth Waiſtcoat, a Pair of black Cloth Breeches, Cotton Stockings, white Shirt, and a good Hat and Wig: He carried with him ſundry other Apparel, nine new Wigs, and rode a ſmall grey Horſe: He was ſent to *King and Queen* on Buſineſs, and from thence enquired his Way to *Leed*'s Town. Whoever ſecures him, ſo that I may have him again, ſhall have Three Piſtoles Reward, if taken in this Colony, and Five if in an other, beſides what the Law allows.

William Peak.

A SOBER Perſon, of good Morals, capable of teaching Children to Read *Engliſh* well, and to Write and Cypher, by applying to the Subſcriber, living in the lower Part of *Prince George* County, and the Neighbours adjacent, may depend on meeting with good Encouragement, as a School-Maſter.

Thomas Hall.

RAN away from *Patuxſon* River, in *Anne-Arundel* County, above the Ferry, on the 24th Day of *June* laſt, early in the Morning, from Dr. *Charles Carroll*, Two white Servant Men, both of the Weſt of *England*, imported as Convicts, *viz.*

Samuel Mabury, about 27 Years of Age, of a ſwarthy Complection, black Hair, which he may have cut off; is about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, talks broad in the Weſt Dialeſt, was bred a Farmer, was but ordinary clad, with Oznabrigs Shirt, Cotton Jacket, and Crocus Trowſers.

William Blagden, of a dark Complection, black Hair, but may be alſo cut off, is about 6 Feet high: He had on a black Jacket, and a Fearnothing Jacket with Metal Buttons on the Sleeves, and Crocus Trowſers; and has a large Scar on one of his Arms. They may be ſuppoſed to have other Cloaths, for they are artful Thieves, though in Appearance very ſedate and ſober. It is ſuppoſed they are gone the Back Woods Way towards *Virginia* or *Penſylvania*, or in a Sloop belonging to Col. *Taylor* of *Virginia*, that was up in the River for Orr. Whoever ſecures them, ſo that the Subſcriber may have them again, ſhall have Five Pounds for each as a Reward, of the Currency where taken up and ſecured, paid by

Charles Carroll.

On Tueſday *the ſixth Day of* Auguſt *next, at* Hampton, *will be* SOLD, *purſuant to a Decree of the Honourable the General Court, to the higheſt Bidder, by Way of Outcry, for ready Money,*

SEVERAL Negroe and Mulattoe Slaves, which lately belonged to Dr. *John Brodie*, alſo the Dwelling-houſe and Out-houſes of the ſaid *Brodie*, in the Town of *Hampton*, with the Lot of Land thereto belonging; likewiſe a Tract of Land, lying within two Miles of the ſaid Town, bounded on the *South* by *James* River, containing by Eſtimation 283 Acres.

John Tabb.

N. B. Nine of the above Slaves are Boys and Girls, all under fifteen Years old, and *Virginia*-born: Two of the others are Houſe Wenches, and one very good at ſewing of fine Linen. 4 d. t.

THE Subſcriber, from *London*, who lately lived in *York* Town, being removed to *Peterſburg*, on *Appamattox*, has brought over a large Aſſortment of Materials for carrying on the Trade of a Taylor; alſo a large Aſſortment of Hairs, and Materials for Peruke-makers. This is to acquaint all Gentlemen and others, that they ſhall be ſerv'd after the beſt and neweſt Faſhions: And Peruke-makers may be ſupply'd with Hairs, ready prepared, and other Materials, cheaper than they can poſſibly import them, as I was on the Spot, and purchaſed them myſelf at very low Prices. I have alſo a complete Workman, from *London*, that cleans all Sort of Gentlemens or Ladies Cloaths, either Woollen or Silk. All Perſons inclinable to apply to me, may depend on being faithfully ſerv'd, by

Their moſt humble Servant,
Robert Hutchings.

N. B. I have alſo a large Aſſortment of Elixirs, ſuch as *Boſtock*'s, *Daffey*'s, *Squire*'s, and *Griffin*'s Tincture, *Britiſh* Oil, *Godfrey*'s Cordial, *Anderſon*'s Pills, *Bateman*'s Drops, *Stoughton*'s Drops, and Univerſal Balſam, with printed Directions how to uſe them: To be Sold, at a low Price. *R. H.*

WHEREAS ſome People have raiſed an Objection againſt the *Belhaven* Lottery, That they apprehend it will be a long Time before ſuch Adventurers as live remote will know their Succeſs, and conſequently be under ſome Difficulties in demanding their Prizes before the Time is elapſed; to obviate which the Managers give this publick Notice, that as ſoon as the Drawing is finiſhed, they will publiſh in the *Virginia* and *Maryland Gazettes*, an exact Liſt of all the Numbers that have turned out Prizes, with the Amount of the Prize oppoſite to each Number, by which every fortunate Adventurer will know the Sum he is entitled to receive.

April 8, 1751.

STRAY'D from the Subſcriber, living near *Jordan*'s Bridge, on little *Nottoway* River, in *Amelia* County, a ſmall Black Horſe, with a ſmall Star in his Forehead, branded MA, he is dock'd, has a very thick hanging Mane, has in Time paſt been trimm'd, but was much grown, and has had a ſore Back, which was near well when he went away; he paces in common as he goes looſe; he went from the *Spring Swamp* Chapel, in *Albemarle* Pariſh, *Surry* County, with a middle-ſiz'd knocking Bell, on a tann'd Leather Collar, buckled and tied with a String.

Whoever will bring him to me, ſhall have a Piſtole Reward, beſides Ferriages paid (if there be any) for Horſe and Man, by me

6 *James Anderſon.*

To be SOLD, *by the Subſcriber, living in* Prince George *County, on the Premiſſes,*

FOURTEEN Hundred Acres of Land, containing both valuable high and low Grounds, affords good Water, good Paſturage, and is well timber'd with large Oak, Pine and Poplar, whereon are three good Plantations, in good Order for Cropping; and the Manor Plantation is a very handſome Situation, with the following Conveniencies, *viz.* One Dwelling-houſe 38 by 25, containing 4 Rooms and 4 Cloſets, with 2 Brick Chimneys, plaiſter'd and white-waſh'd, alſo another Dwelling houſe 38 by 18, with a Stack of Chimneys in the Middle, 2 Rooms on a Floor, and a large Cloſet, plaiſter'd and white-waſh'd, a good Dairy, Meat-houſe, Smoak-houſe, Kitchen, Quarter, Spinning-houſe with a Brick Chimney, one 40 and one 32 Feet Tobacco Houſes, a large well-fix'd Store, with ſeveral other convenient Houſes and Orchards; and on each of the other Plantations are two 32 Feet Tobacco Houſes, an Overſeer's Houſe, and Negroe Quarters, likewiſe Orchards, and good Water.

Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the Terms by applying to the Subſcriber, on the Premiſſes.

t. f. *Thomas Eldridge.*

RAN away from the Subſcriber, [illegible] in *Prince George* County, in *December* laſt, a Servant Man, named [illegible] *Rider*, a Gardner by Trade, and late belonged to Col. *Nathaniel Harriſon*, of [illegible]; he is a well-ſet, ſmooth-faced Fellow, about five Feet five Inches high; has an inſinuating, fawning Way of expreſſing himſelf, and is much addicted to Lying; an *Engliſhman* born, and pretends to be a Roman Catholick: had on when he went away, a browniſh coloured Coat with Metal Buttons, a Hat, a brown bob Wig, but ſometimes went without a Wig, having ſhort fair Hair; had with him both white and check'd Shirts; and is ſuppos'd to be gone to the *Northward*, having been ſeen in *New-Kent* County ſome Time after his Elopement.

Whoever takes up and conveys him to me, ſhall have Five Piſtoles Reward, beſides what the Law allows.

t. f. *John Hood.*

June 13, 1751.

STRAY'D from *Williamſburg*, about the latter End of *February*, a middle-ſiz'd ſprightly, dark Grey Horſe, branded on one of his Buttocks with a Croſs; has a Wall Eye, trots and gallops hard, and paces ſlow.

Whoever will bring him to me in *Williamſburg*, or inform me where he may be had, ſhall receive a Piſtole Reward.

William Hunter.

To be Sold, at the Printing-Office, *in* Williamſburg,

EIGHT Sermons, preached in the *High-Church-Yard* of *Glaſgow*, on the following Subjects. I. The Lord our Righteouſneſs. II. The Prodigal Son. III. The Duty of a Goſpel-Miniſter. IV. Saul's Converſion. V. The Method of Grace. VI. The Kingdom of GOD. VII. Perſecution, every Chriſtian's Lot. VIII. The Believer's Golden Chain. By the Rev. Mr. *George Whitfield*. *Taken from his own Mouth, and publiſhed at the earneſt Deſire of many of the Hearers.* Where likewiſe may be had,

The *Merchant's Magazine*; Or, FACTOR'S GUIDE. Containing great Variety of plain and eaſy Tables for the ſpeedy Caſting up of all Sorts of Merchandize, ſold either by Number, Weight, or Meaſure; and for reducing *Sterling* Money into Currency at ſundry Rates; with Tables of Intereſt and Rebate, and of the Value of Gold and Silver in *Virginia*: Alſo Tables ſhewing the Amount of any Quantity of Goods at almoſt any *per Cent.* Advance on the Prime Coſt, and for finding the Nett Duties on Tobacco from One Pound to Fifty Thouſand Pounds. To which is added, ſome Tables of *per Cent.* on Tranſfer Notes, the whole applied throughout to Trade and Merchandize.

WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by WILLIAM HUNTER, at the POST-OFFICE; by whom Perſons may be ſupplied with this Paper. Advertiſements of a moderate Length are inſerted for Three Shillings the firſt Week, and Two Shillings each Week after.